

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1822.

No. 121.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

* The Franklin Library and Debating Society is now organized—any donations which may be given for the benefit of the society, will be thankfully acknowledged.
D. W. Howze, Secretary.

SPRING GOODS.

THOMAS CLANCY & Co.

HAVE just received their spring assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c
among which are the following:

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres
Common ditto ditto
Black Senchews and Saranets,
White and black silk Lace,
White and green Florence,
Plain and figured Canton Crapes,
9-8 and 4-4 brown Sheetings,
Patent Steam and Water Loom Shirtings,
Russia Drill, for summer pantalons,
Russia Shewing, and Diaper for towels,
Figured and plain Bombazetts,
Black Silk Velvet,
Satin striped and Florentine Vestings,
Valencia vest shapes,
White Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Tucking and side Combs,
5-4 & 4-4 Apron Checks,
Gentlemen's Woodstock & Buck Skin Gloves,
Ladies' Kid and Beaver ditto,
Irish Linens and Law,
White Muslin Robes,
Gentlemen's white bordered Cravats,
Jackets, Book and Seeded Muslins,
6-4 & 4-4 Cambricks,
9-8 London Chints and superfine Calicoes,
Dimity, Manchester Gingham,
Cotton, Flag and Silk Handkerchiefs,
White Saranets, Silver Wire Thread,
Net Suspenders, Silver wire Tooth Brushes,
Imperial triple gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Gentlemen's black & Irish Water Proof Hats,
Ladies' Morocco and Leather Shoes,
Misses and Children's Morocco ditto,
Children's Morocco Hats,
Yellow Nankeen, Cotton Cassimere,
Brown Holland, Furniture Calico,
Ivory and impressed Pocket Combs,
Madras Handkerchiefs, Wellington Shawls,
Striped Gingham, Bed Ticking,
India Cotton, Ribbands, Tape, Cotton balls,
Patent Thread, Galoon Binding,
Writing Paper, Slates and slate Pencils,
Blank Books, Testaments, large Bibles,
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, and Methodist
Hymn Books, Lead Pencils,
Patent and prime Seythe Blades,
Composition Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills,
Trace Chains, best English Blistered Steel,
Waffle Irons, Frying Pans, patent Straw Knives,
Patent plate Locks, stock ditto,
Common and patent Pad Locks,
Screw and pad vugurs, Sweden Iron,
Old English Razors, and Razor Straps,
Whitmore's Cotton Cards,
Pound and pack Pins,
Best Spanish and Florent Indigo,
Earthen and Glass Ware

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.
May 22. 19—

MRS. BIGELOW,

HAS just received from Petersburg a complete assortment of

STRAW BONNETS.

some of which are in the fashionable Leghorn style. She has also received
Leghorn and Chip Bonnets, Chip Hats,
Leghorn and straw Trimmings,
Straw Bands assorted, Ribbons assorted,
Ladies' top shell and side Combs,
Ladies' silk, kid, and beaver Gloves,
Ladies' silk and cotton Hosiery,
Assorted Robes and Muslins,
Ginghams, and fashionable Calicoes,
Ladies' Morocco and Leather Shoes and Slippers,
Hair net Caps and Curis, Fancy Flowers,
Feather Fans, Thread Edging,
Shawls assorted, Long Lawns,
Diaper Table Linens, Steam Loom Shirtings,
White Thule, and figured paste-Lace,
Blue, black and white Satins,
Green Florence, Black Silk,
Pink and white Persian, green Gause,
Fancy box Pins and Needles, Hand Boxes.

She also continues to keep on hand a variety of

SILK BONNETS,

and will make to order to suit customers, at short notice.
She will also whiten Straw Bonnets, and do them up with neatness.
May 22. 19—

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NEW STORE.

BIRDSALL & CO.

ARE now opening at their store (Whitted's corner) a general assortment of

New and Seasonable Goods,

just received from New-York and Philadelphia, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, being determined to sell at uncommonly low prices for cash.

Among the assortment are,

7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, of approved bleach,
3-4 Irish and Russia Diaper,
5-4 Irish Sheetings,
5-4 American cotton ditto,
6-4 Cotton Table Diapers,
Long Lawns and Thread Cambricks,
4-4 & 6-4 Cotton Cambricks,
4-4 & 6-4 figured and satin striped ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 plain Jaconet and Mull muslins,
4-4 & 6-4 ditto Book and Leno ditto,
4-4 sprig'd Mull and Book ditto,
Fashionable bord. red Muslin Ribbes,
3-4 & 4-4 light Calicoes and Prints,
3-4 & 6-4 light striped Ginghams,
An elegant assortment of Canton and Nan-
kin Crapes, plain and figured,
Canton Grape Shawls and Scarfs,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
Inserting, and other Trimmings,
Elegant plaid and figured Ribbons,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Gentlemen and ladies' Cotton and Silk
Stockings,
Ditto ditto Silk and Beaver Gloves,
Shepard's extra superfine Saxony blue and
black Cloths and Cassimeres,
Second quality ditto, assorted colours,
Vignonia and other light Cassimeres,
Superfine white Flannels,
Twil'd and plain black Bombazett,
Irish and Russia Drilling, for pantalons,
White and coloured fashionable Vesting,
Black Silk Florentine ditto,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
White and striped Jeans,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
3-4 & 4-4 Brown Shirtings,
5-4 ditto Sheetings,
3-4 & 4-4 Cotton Checks,
Bed Ticking,
Shell Combs, assorted sizes,
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Writing and Letter Paper.
Also,
Many new articles of Hardware and Cut-
lery,
Whitmore's Cotton and Wool CARDS,
&c. &c.

They have also received

An additional supply of Men's and Women's SHOES, together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

May 14.

14—3w

H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Belvi-
dere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Hold
Commander, Venelia, and other late arrivals,
their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.

which is much more extensive than usual, and
having been principally purchased at auction
in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at
reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822.

19—2m

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid a note of hand for two
hundred dollars, drawn by Samuel Cole,
deceased, payable to the subscriber, dated
the 24th of January, 1818. All persons who
hereby forward trading for said note, as no
transfer of the same has ever been made.

William Horn.

Orange county, Ma. 2, 1822. 17—3wp

NOTICE.

THROUGH fraud was obtained from me,
by one Joshua Horner, of Stokes county,
North Carolina, three promissory notes, dated
the sixth day of October, 1815; one note for
two hundred and sixty dollars, payable ten
days after date; one other for three hundred
dollars, to be discharged with a wagon and
three horses, I believe three months after
date; one other for three hundred dollars, pay-
able twelve months after date. The said notes
were attested by John Love and John Snow.
I hereby give notice to all persons, that I
will not pay either of said notes, as they were
obtained from me by base fraud, which fraud
will more fully appear by reference to the re-
cord of the court of equity for the county of
Orange. I do this to prevent and person from
being imposed on by either of said notes, as
they are not filed in said office.

John Strowd.

May 10, 1822.

18—2w

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen,
or single.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12, 00
2626 Prizes,	More Prizes than Blanks.	25,000
2374 Blanks,		
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is		25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and
9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn,
will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be en-
titled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be en-
titled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of
fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be for-
feited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The
drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until
on completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh
of the commencement of the drawing.

* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at
the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the
postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns
in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 5.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students of the
Hillsborough Academy will take place
on the 7th and 8th of June.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

May 14.

18—

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a warrant issued by the com-
ptroller of the treasury of the United
States of America, I shall expose to public
sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money,
at the dwelling house of John Vanhook, jr. in
the county of Orange and town of Hillsbo-
rough, on the 10th day of June next, all his
goods and chattels, consisting of one negro
man, Ralph, one negro girl, Charlotte, one
negro boy, Handy, one sorrel mare, and two
cows, twelve Windsor chairs, one side board,
one desk and book case, one chanev press,
three feather beds and bedsteads, three look-
ing-glasses, four walnut tables, and one riding
chair, harness and cushions. Also two hun-
dred acres of land, lying and being in the
county of Caswell, and also three hundred
acres, more or less, in the county of Orange.
Due attention will be given.

Beverly Daniel,

Marshal of the district of N. Carolina.

By James Turner,

Deputy Marshal.

May 1.

16—ts

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C.
a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important in-
formation relative to the spread of the gos-
pel, and the consequent melioration of the
condition of the human family, with such
other intelligence as may be interesting to
the christian reader; occasionally enlivened
with religious and moral essays, and lighter
articles tending to promote christian char-
ity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to
look abroad over the various portions of the
globe, and observe the improvements which
are daily taking place in the condition of man-
kind. We perceive the dark clouds of igno-
rance and error, of superstition and fanaticism,
gradually wasting away, and the horizon gild-
ed with a brightness indicating the approach
of a morning glorious to humanity and rich
with blessings to the children of men. These
heart-cheering prospects are the natural re-
sults of extended information, but more par-
ticularly the blessed effects of an expanding
knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian
religion. A general thirst for knowledge
seems to be awakened, and the efforts now
making by missionary, bible, and other socie-
ties, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and
to cultivate a more attentive observance of our
civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended
with a success cheering to the heart of the
philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we pre-
sent to the friends of christianity in this and
the neighboring states, proposals for publish-
ing in this place a weekly paper, calculated
to aid the cause in which so many are enga-
ged; and are induced to hope that such an es-
tablishment would not be among the least ef-
ficient means of promoting religious informa-
tion. By the multiplication of political papers
the minds of the people of this favoured coun-
try have been enlightened in the science of
government above all the nations of the earth.
Through the same means it is not reasonable
to expect that moral darkness may be dissi-
pated, the love of religion be incited, and a
warmth be infused into the hearts of believ-
ing christians which would urge them to
still greater exertions? For though we are
pleased in contemplating the general advance-
ment of christian knowledge, and the melio-
rated condition of mankind; yet we find much
to lament when we look around us and per-
ceive how many are still enveloped in slothful
ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality.
Though living in a christian land, there are
some, alas many, who never enter a church,
who never open a bible, who never reflect on
the cause or the purpose of their existence.
May not the diffusion of religious intelligence
tend to remove this listlessness? May it not
excite to inquiry? May it not lead to convic-
tion? to reformation? The continual droppings
of water wear the hardest stones; may not
weekly admonitions and repeated examples
melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to
hope that the contemplated work, if properly
encouraged, may contribute in some small
degree, towards hastening that glorious pe-
riod, when "the mountain of the Lord's house
shall be established in the top of the moun-
tains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and
all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public,
it is unnecessary further to explain the nature
of the proposed publication. In its conduct,
all possible care will be taken to select such
matter as may be most interesting and instruc-
tive; and the promised assistance of several
eminent divines, it is expected, will add use-
fulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be pub-
lished once a week, and contain eight quarto
pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if
paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will
be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one
year; and no subscription will be discontinued
until all arrears are paid, unless at the option
of the publisher. A failure to give notice be-
fore the end of the year of a wish to discon-
tinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers,
and remitting the amount of the subscriptions,
the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as
sufficient encouragement is obtained to de-
fray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are request-
ed to forward to this office the names of the sub-
scribers they may have obtained—retaining the
proposals till further notice.



Rural Economy.

"And you rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

DEY'S FLAX DRESSING MA-
CHINE.

We are gratified that the culture of
flax is becoming an object of interest
among the agriculturists in our country,
particularly in the eastern states. The
importance of the article for domestic
consumption, and the immense sums
annually sent out of the country for the
various linen manufactures, both go to
show the necessity of much greater at-
tention to the subject than it has hèreto-
fore gained among our farmers.

Although large quantities of flax are
always raised in our country, we still
import a vast proportion of the linens
that are used—but it is believed, that if
we paid suitable attention to the culture,
and afterwards to the preparation, of the
flax necessary even for the finest manu-
factures, we might, at no distant period,
work up the raw material to great pro-
fit, and retain in the country a large
proportion of the money that is now sent
abroad for foreign linen manufactures.

One great difficulty in the way of our
countrymen in the use of flax for fine
fabrics, has been, the want of an efficient
mode of preparing it for that purpose.
The practice of rotting flax in water or
dew, is necessarily attended with much
hazard and labour; and the beauty of it
is always impaired by that mode of pre-
paration. We are much gratified at be-
ing able to state, that a machine has
been invented in this city, which, as far
as we are able to judge from our own
observation, and the opinions of a num-
ber of highly respectable gentlemen,
will fully remove the difficulties that
have hitherto existed with regard to it,
and answer all the purposes that the in-
ventor had in view, or the farmer can
desire.

The inventor of this machine is An-
thony Dey, Esq. assisted in his operation
by Mr. James McDonald, both of this
city—Mr. Dey raised the past season
60 acres of flax on reclaimed salt-marsh
land in New-Jersey. As it would be im-
possible, without incurring great ex-
pense, to procure this large quantity of
flax dressed in the usual manner, and
not being able to obtain the machines in
use in Great-Britain, he undertook to
form one for his own use, and we think he
has succeeded in an uncommon degree.
This machine is intended to be moved
by animal or water power—it dresses
flax and hemp in an unrotted state, and
of course saves all the expense and evils
of rotting—and it is supposed, when mo-
ved by a power equal to that of a yoke
of oxen, will dress a ton of flax in a day.

Its operations are such that it will car-
ry through the machine three lengths
of flax in a minute; and its perform-
ance is so perfect, that the flax is com-
pletely broke and dressed. After having
passed through the machine, it is to be
boiled in a manner perfectly within the
power of every farmer; and when boiled
and finished, it is left in the finest order.
We have a sample at this office, which
in point of complexion, fineness and
softness of fibre, is very little inferior to
fine floss silk. It is certainly very far su-
perior in every respect to any flax that
we have ever seen dressed in our coun-
try. Hosiery was, as yet, but in
try; and as far as we may be allowed to
judge, would be fit to be worked into the
finest fabrics of which flax is susceptible.

The whole expense of dressing flax
in this machine, including that of boil-
ing also, it is supposed by the inventors
will not exceed two cents per pound. If
right in their estimate of the amount of
the labour it will perform, it is very ap-
parent that one machine will be sufficient
to dress all the flax raised in a town.

By dressing flax in an unrotted state
there is no doubt that much is saved in
quantity, as well as quality; as rotting
in either mode is essentially injurious to
its appearance. Unrotted flax is also
said to be much stronger and more sub-
stantial than that which is rotted.

We consider this a most fortunate and
useful discovery—one that will prove
highly beneficial to the agricultural
interests of our country. Whitney's cot-
ton machine was the great cause of the
introduction into the southern states of
the culture of cotton; and the result of
that single invention has been the source
of untold millions of profit to the plan-
ters. We hope Dey's flax dressing ma-
chine may prove the source of much
wealth to the northern farmers, by turn-

ing their attention to this most profitable and useful commodity, and inducing them to raise a hundred fold of their former products.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from Europe.

New-York, May 23.

By the packet ship Maria, Captain Fowler, arrived yesterday, from London, and 30 days from Cowes, London dates have been received to the 13th April. The first and most important inquiry related to Turkey and Russia. The declaration of war had not been received, but little doubt was expressed on the subject, though letters from Odessa to the 15th March, still spoke of peace as probable, but it appears by information received from the southern frontier of Russia dated March 10, ten days after the Divan had unanimously rejected the Russian ultimatum, that the Asiatic troops and the Janissaries had a brush together at Jassy, by which about 500 men had been killed on both sides and the city burnt. This essay must have related to some dispute about Russia.

The Courier of the 10th April says that he can discover nothing in the numerous reports from different quarters of a pacific future. Indeed, the latest accounts from Constantinople are up to the 11th March, a few days subsequent to the breaking up of the Divan, and scarcely time for the news to have reached the head quarters of the Russian army. War, however, must ensue.

The disturbances in Ireland do not appear to have subsided, and the excursions of the White boys continue.

The persons charged with having excited the military to attack the people at the famous Manchester meeting have been tried and acquitted.

FRANCE.—Gen. Berton is stated to have fled to Portugal, where he was received with open arms by the constitutionalists. Notwithstanding the departure of their leader, the *libéraux* of France appear not to have abandoned all hopes of effecting a counter revolution. New attempts to excite commotion had been made at Strasbourg and at Marseilles. At the latter place, a plot was formed by a col. Caron to corrupt a regiment in the garrison, and induce it to march upon Toulon for the purpose of seizing the arsenal, with all its arms, ammunition, &c. The chief of the conspiracy had fled in consequence of a discovery, and others who were implicated had been arrested, and their papers taken possession of. At Toulouse, the prefect had issued an order directing that the theatre of that place should be closed till further orders, and that every assembly on the public highway that refused obedience, should be dispersed by force. This measure originated in the excesses of the young men who attended the theatre, and who are represented as strangers in Toulouse, belonging to the school of law and surgery, and who had manifested criminal intentions by uttering shouts in opposition to that of *vive roi*, and of a character evidently seditious. A depot of arms had been seized containing a considerable quantity of muskets, bayonets, pistols and infantry sabres.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Ottoman fleet appears to have sailed for the Isle of Candia, with 16,000 troops, to make a descent there. An army entirely composed of Asiatics, and which is estimated at 130,000 men, was cantoned in the vicinity of Constantinople, which capital, according to accounts from Odessa, was perfectly tranquil on the 8th of March. Subsequent advices, received from London, of the 15th, say, that the population were to be immediately armed; that an order for a levy en masse had been issued, and that the foreign ministers had been officially advised of the rejection of the Russian ultimatum. In consequence of which, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the Turkish capital; and the orders which the Divan dispatched in rapid succession to the army, did not permit a doubt that the Turks would be the first to attack; and it was generally thought that hostilities commenced on the 1st of April at the latest; for, on the departure of the courier, the Turkish army, about 160,000 strong, and perfectly equipped and supplied, was but a few days march from the Danube, and was about to effect immediately the passage of that river. It was supposed, the Russians had been informed of this movement, they would themselves have advanced; from whence it would result, that the first blow would take place between the Pruth and the Danube. This intelligence, the London Courier says, is considered authentic.

Latest accounts from Smyrna corroborate these statements, and add that the roads in the vicinity of Smyrna were crowded with troops, proceeding towards Constantinople. A great number of extra caravans had been employed by the Turkish authorities, for the purpose of transporting soldiers and military stores towards the head quarters, on the bank of the Pruth. The advices also confirm the accounts of the issue of a Firman by the Grand Seignor, for embodying all males from the age of 18 to an advanced time of life. For some months past, the inhabitants of Smyrna had been kept in a state of great ignorance as to the relations of Russia and

Turkey, but the preparations to which we have alluded, had produced a strong sensation, and war was looked upon as certain. The Turks had shown no disposition of late to molest foreigners, but great fears were entertained that the commencement of hostilities might lead to fresh excesses. The strictest orders had been sent to all the Pashas in Europe, to arm and exercise all the young men in their Pashalicks. In proportion as they had acquired some knowledge in the use of arms, they were to be sent to one of the two armies of reserve, which these Pashas were ordered to form.

Other accounts say, that no idea could be formed of the "infatuated exultation of the Turks; all classes cry 'to arms!' and, unhappily, signalize their enthusiasm by the massacre of the Greeks. As soon as a battle shall have taken place, the Grand Seignor quits Constantinople to head the army in person; and the famous standard of Mahomet will be displayed. Such is the impetuosity of the Janissaries, that persons who had no doubt of the success of Russia, now feel more than doubt, when they contemplate the mass of an infuriated fanatical population which will unceasingly rally round the standard of the Prophet."

The greatest misery appears to reign throughout Moldavia: the land untilled; the merchandise seized by the Turks; the streets covered with half putrid horses, and only a few half-naked Gypsies to be seen. An article, dated St. Petersburg, March 13th, confirms this wretched picture, and adds that the Janissaries absolutely refuse to quit Constantinople, where, in case of war, (which they ardently desire) they reckoned on a general pillage and massacre of the rich Greeks. Orders had been transmitted to the Russian head quarters for the divisions cantoned in the several districts of Bessarabia, to march and take up concentrated positions along the Pruth. It was even said that parties of cavalry had already exchanged shots. It was generally believed at Warsaw that the first courier would bring news of an action, which there was every reason to expect would be most sanguinary.

A grand alliance is talked of between England, France, and Austria, to which Denmark, it is said, will be invited to accede. Whatever may be in this, a great stir appears to have taken place among the European powers, in consequence of the Turkish rejection of the Russian proposals. At Vienna, important orders had been addressed to the superior council of war. At Berlin, an extraordinary council had been held, a cabinet courier dispatched to Vienna, and *extra-fortes* sent to the generals commanding troops in the different fortresses. All the English naval officers on the continent of Europe had received peremptory orders to return.—These are very proper precautionary measures, and we do not apprehend that they indicate any thing like a participation, on the part of the powers named, in the contest between Russia and Turkey.

From the National Gazette.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We inserted on Tuesday some articles of foreign intelligence, received at New-York from London, as late as the 18th ult. which gave rather a pacific complexion to the affairs of Europe. But it would seem by the tenor of additional extracts from the British gazettes published in New-York papers of yesterday, that the probability of war remained as great as at the preceding advices. The London Courier of the 10th April, which we have in our hands, contains a detailed account furnished in a letter dated the 6th of March from Pera, the quarter of Constantinople in which the foreign ministers reside, "of the progress of the negotiations between the Divan and the Ambassadors of England and Austria, up to the period when the peremptory rejection of the Russian ultimatum was communicated to the latter." This account evidently comes from a member of one of the foreign legations at Pera, and leaves no doubt of the main and pregnant fact—the rejection of the Ultimatum. The Courier of the same date remarks, in reference to the news from the continent—"We cannot discover in the numerous reports from different quarters the least hint of a pacific kind." The Paris *Constitutionnel*, one of the best informed and moderate of the French journals, speaks thus on the 10th of March. "It is now beyond all doubt that the Turkish and Russian armies will be put in motion the latter end of the present month or the beginning of April, that is, as soon as the season will permit. We believe the epoch which is about commencing, will be more memorable and decisive than any that has occurred in our times."

It is true that the London Times of the 11th April, questions not only the authenticity of the note or manifesto ascribed to the Divan, but also that of the statement of the rejection of the Russian ultimatum. The Times adds, "we guard ourselves from affirming that the peace of Europe is secure, but we have received no evidence that it has been rendered hopeless." We do not see how it would be possible not to expect war, looking simply to the vast military preparations on the continent, which must be intended not for show or mere intimidation, but for action and profit.

Something is said of Russia's having referred the question to the decision of Austria and England. This story has not the least verisimilitude. We do not repeat what is reported about the numbers and movements of the Turkish and Russian forces, because we presume that it rests upon no positive knowledge. An article from the frontiers of Moldavia relates that a fire had occurred at Jassy, the capital of the province, which destroyed 480 houses; and that the Janissaries and the Asiatic troops had had a most furious and sanguinary conflict in the streets of that city, in which several hundreds were killed on both sides. Among the atrocities ascribed to the Turks in their warfare with the Greeks, are the following, which we presume, have no stronger titles to credit than the affair of Jassy:—

"On getting possession of Kydonia, they disposed of 1000 children (too young for their brutal purposes) by tying them two by two, and hanging them up on trees, when they amused themselves by shooting at them.—They afterwards cut them to pieces in the manner in which butchers cut up their meat. The monasteries of Mount Athos derive their subsistence from the estates they possess in Thessaly, Macedonia, &c. which are superintended by people belonging to the order. All these superintendants, to the number of 1200, were suddenly seized and hung, without their having given the least offence, and before the convents had risen, which they were forced to do for their own safety."

The London papers mention that Madrid papers of the 21st March had been received at London, and were "filled with details of revolutionary outrages committed or attempted, in that distracted country." The Parisian journals have brought the revolution in Spain, which they always moulded in their own way, to a complete climax of horror and ruin, by representing, upon the old authority, private letters from Madrid—that on leaving a sitting of the cortes, Riego, and the most distinguished constitutional members, had been assassinated by the party of the *Serviles*; whereupon the populace of Madrid instantly rose en masse, broke into the royal palace and massacred all the royal family.—The London Courier, in gravely rehearsing this tale, observes that its accuracy cannot be vouched. On the 3d March, the secretary of foreign affairs, of Spain, read to the cortes a full exposition of the state of her relations with foreign powers. In this document, heavy complaints are made of the conduct of Portugal in incorporating the Banda Oriental with Brazil, and "taking measures for solemnly recognizing the independence of the insurgent government of Buenos Ayres." A very significant intimation is given to Portugal about "the prudence of not putting to the test what the dignity and honor of the Spanish nation might demand, who would answer such a call with characteristic decision and heroism." It is announced that the minister at the court of Russia has been recognised by his imperial majesty. We extract from the report the part which treats particularly of the relations of Spain with the U. States. The tone employed in regard to the Callava affair, is even more moderate than might have been expected.

"The ratifications of the treaty of amity for adjusting difference and limits, concluded on the 22d of February, between his majesty and the United States, were exchanged on the 22d of February, 1821. In conformity with the stipulation in article 4 of the said treaty, the king has appointed the Spanish commission of limits, which, in concert with that chosen by the government of the United States, is to trace out the divisional line between the territories of the two powers.—The Spanish commissioners charged to execute the delivery of East and West Florida, within the term fixed by article 7 of the Treaty, experienced some vexations on the part of the American authorities appointed by those provinces. The king trusts that the government of the United States, will readily give the satisfaction which has been asked, for a proceeding so little conformable to the relations of friendship existing between the two powers; and will thus confirm the hopes conceived by his majesty, that the conclusion of the last treaty will draw close the bonds of friendship which unite the two nations."

At a meeting of the cortes on the 20th of March, a petition was presented signed by a great number of the citizens of Cadiz, praying to have that port declared a free port, which was adopted and committed to the committee on commerce. The London Courier of the 9th April contains the president's message respecting the recognition of the emancipated Spanish colonies. In the editorial article connected with it, approbation is expressed of the measure in very kindly terms, and the hope is intimated that the British ministry will follow the example of the American executive.

The Portuguese cortes have unanimously adopted a resolution that "orders be dispatched, directing the prince royal not to leave Rio Janeiro, and to remain there until the general organization of the kingdom of Brazil be completed." With regard to the European troops in Brazil, it was determined by the cortes, that they should only be with-

drawn, when the circumstances of the provinces rendered their longer continuance there unnecessary. The commercial relations of Portugal and Brazil are to be established upon a footing of "perfect equality and reciprocity."

We perceive that the London Courier of the 8th affirms, positively, the authenticity of the note of the Turkish Divan rejecting the Russian ultimatum.

From the London Courier of April 9.

We lay before our readers to day, an important document—the message from the president of the U. States, to the senate and house of representatives, recommending the complete recognition, on the part of the United States, of the Spanish colonies, as free and independent governments. The historical summary of events in Spanish South America, contained in this message, is a temperate and impartial detail of what has occurred, followed by a fair and accurate description of the actual condition of these territories. Buenos Ayres, the republic of Colombia, Chili, and Peru, have effectively separated themselves from the mother country, and whatever may be their future condition, it is not in the nature of things that they can ever return to their former connection with the parent state. Spain has no power to re-assume her dominion, and all that is left for her to do, is the diplomatic formality of acknowledging that independence which she cannot refuse. Under these circumstances, the U. States are about to take the lead in abandoning a system of mere passive neutrality, and establishing political and commercial relations with the emancipated colonies, from which the most beneficial consequences are justly anticipated. Mr. Monroe observes, that in adopting this course, a sincere desire was cherished to act in concert with other powers, and of which several of them had been for some time past duly apprised, but "it was understood they were not prepared for it." He then supposes that the "immense space between those powers," has rendered the events which have been taking place during so many years in South America, of "less interest and excitement to them," than to the United States. "It may be presumed, however," he adds, "that the late events will dispel all doubt of the result."

This is certainly an important transaction, and to no country more so than to England. We have not space to day, to enter upon those reflections, which it is calculated to excite, but we feel confident that our ministers will not neglect any allowable means, for securing all the advantages which may be derived from a frank and decisive policy with regard to the South American governments.

From the London Times of April 10.

An important paper has come to hand from America, being a message of the president of the United States to congress, recommending to them a recognition of the provinces which lately constituted the Spanish empire in the New-World, as sovereign and independent states. The principle which has been adduced to justify this proposition, cannot we apprehend, be fairly controverted with any regard to common sense, or to the law of nations. The chief interest of this message is in the facts which it conveys, and in the confidence and authority with which the president affirms the irreversible success of the patriotic arms throughout the whole extent of what has hitherto been Spanish America.

If commercial and other beneficial relations between the subjects of the foreign powers referred to, and those of the South American republics, could be carried on with the same ease and advantage before any act of formal recognition, as after it, we may admit that there was no positive obligation compelling the said foreigners to acknowledge the new race of freemen. But, on the other hand, if inclined to offer them such a proof of respect and confidence, there is now, as we conceive, no public principle forbidding the friendly powers of either hemisphere to exercise their own right of election, as it has been exercised at so many different periods in the history of Europe and Great Britain herself. How far, indeed, a continued acknowledgment of the Spanish sovereignty *de jure* over provinces which have absolutely and effectually thrown off the defects of sovereignty of that nation, may not hereafter give the South Americans a lawful cause of quarrel against states which may be guilty of such a positive denial of their independence, is a question for jurists to decide. The English, under king William, alleged as a principal ground of war against Louis XIV. that he still recognized the title of the Stuart family to the crown of these realms, which title with the actual possession, the nation had taken into its own hands, and transferred to another sovereign. Spain herself may possibly ere long display sufficient wisdom and manly resolution, to set an example to friendly states, which they can surely not offend her by following. We apprehend, however, that the president is at present somewhat sanguine in expecting that the European Spaniards will deem his recognition of the independence of their *quondam* subjects, "a satisfactory" measure, even when combined with the most pressing assurances

of a determination not to change them, by the "friendly relations of the United States with either of them."

From the Independent.

Recognition of Colombia as an Independent State.—By the following extract of a message by president Monroe to congress dated the 8th ult. it will be seen that the republic of North America has been the first to make a formal acknowledgment of the independence of Colombia.—There is policy as well as justice and good sense in this step. It may serve to warn the powers on this side the Atlantic, that there will be found among the Republican nations of the west, an alliance as durable, and as well deserving of the name of "Holy," as that lately formed among the emperors in the east; and it will let Spain see that she can gain nothing by exercising towards those free governments, which have arisen out of her late colonies, the same tardiness which she evinced in recognising the independence of the U. S. The republic of Colombia is established beyond the power of question; and therefore the sooner that all receive and cherish it as a branch of the family of free states, the better. Why does Britain delay?

French Chamber of Deputies.

The French papers received by the ship Hunter, present us with the proceedings of the chamber on the 19th and 20th of March, which are unusually calm and unimpassioned. They are interspersed, it is true, with murmurs from the right, or from the left—but their general tone is more temperate and didactic than common. The debate too embraced the whole scope of the interior and foreign relations of France—being on the appropriations for the interior and exterior expenses of the minister of foreign affairs. *Richmond Comp.*

M. De Bonald.—Upon the subject of the differences with the United States, he (the orator) had no doubt of their amicable adjustment.—The British cabinet were not so communicative as the hon. gentleman, M. Bignon seemed to believe; the opposition frequently stated, not what they knew, but what they guessed. France was not to treat with St. Domingo because England had recognised the independence of America. It was an erroneous maxim, that a commercial spirit ought always to be the spirit of a government, and that expediency ought to be its first rule. What was expedient to-day was frequently inexpedient in its remote consequences. This country had supported the revolt of America; he would ask what harm it had done to England, and what good it had done to France? America was still English, and French Louisiana had become American. To acknowledge the independence of St. Domingo would be to renounce their title to it, and should France, like Esau, sell her birth right for a little sugar?

The Minister for Foreign Affairs.—He could assure the chamber that the present ministers had lost no time in endeavoring to establish such relations with the United States of America, as would have the most favourable influence upon commerce. With regard to Spanish America, France was not behind, since its independence had not been recognized by the United States, and no European power had as yet sent envoys or consuls there.

General Sebastiani.—The question at issue with regard to the Greeks was of immense magnitude. The partition of European Turkey was no new project, and now that such an event was probable, should France imitate the impotent and pusillanimous conduct of the cabinet of Versailles, at the partition of Poland? Peace appeared to be altogether impossible; but, independently of the Greek insurrection, the dissolution of the Ottoman empire seemed to be a necessary consequence of its social organization. The grand question was, whether these vast states would be erected into an independent empire, or would become a prey to the ambition of Russia. If the latter should be realised, the independence of Europe would be endangered and the whole world convulsed. On the eve of such events, France ought to march upon an equality with powers of the first rank. The independence of a nation was always relative; its neighbours could not be aggrandized without itself being weakened. France could not see Turkey possessed by Russia, nor Italy occupied by Austria, without just ground for alarm. One great point to be accomplished was to put the frontiers into a state of defence.

Latest from South-America.

New-York, May 22.

By the arrival this morning of the schooner Endymion, captain Hathaway, in 14 days from Lagunas, we learn that the Patriot blockading squadron off Porto Caballo, had

summoned the garrison to surrender. The fleet consisted of three frigates and six schooners, and had been firing for some days into the town. The effect of the summons was not known when Capt. H. put to sea.

A report had reached Lagaira, that the Spanish general Morales, defeated in all his projects, and perceiving that he was about to be surrounded, had effected his escape and arrived at Porto Cabello. This is extremely probable, as by accounts received here last evening, it is ascertained that Coro had been retaken by the Patriots on the 17th of April, after an engagement with the force under colonels Tello and Barinas, in which the latter were completely defeated.—Even taking the strength of Morales' army at 3000 men, though we do not believe that he had half that number, the Colombian forces assembled at Coro, were more than sufficient to cope with him. Cut off by sea and land, as he effectually was, nothing but an unconditional surrender presented itself; but we can scarcely suppose that a soldier, like Morales, who had fought so many battles, and whom we never heard charged with cowardice, would have left his army and consulted his own personal safety merely. But be this as it may, the independence of Columbia may now be considered as fixed on an immovable basis, and all the hopes of Spain of being able to retain an influence there, destroyed for ever.—This triumph of liberal principles, must ere long decide the fate of the remaining provinces of this delightful portion of the globe, and finally lead to their complete emancipation from foreign thralldom.

In addition to the above particulars, we learn by captain Hathaway, that com. Daniels had just arrived at Lagaira from the blockading squadron off Porto Cabello, having been ordered by the Colombian government on other service. The Spanish frigate Lagaira had made an attempt to break through the blockading squadron at Porto Cabello, but did not succeed, and returned into port with the loss of her foremast. A Spanish brig of war had been more successful, having eluded the squadron and arrived at Curacao.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrived, ship Globe, Gardner, from the Pacific Ocean, with a full cargo of Spermin Oil. The Globe touched at the Sandwich Islands for supplies.

While captain Gardner lay at the Island of Woahoo, on the 12th Nov, the royal palace of his Owhyhean majesty, was consumed by fire; consisting of three large and elegant wicker-work buildings, surrounded by a neat and tasteful enclosure; this fire commenced at 11 o'clock A. A. and in 20 minutes the whole was a ruin.—On one side adjoining the palace, was a fort, within the walls of which, under the cover of a grass tenement, were deposited upwards of a thousand casks of powder, and on the other side, three large and commodious wooden buildings, brought out in frame from America and erected by our enterprising countrymen. For a moment the extent of the fire seemed doubtful; anxiety was pictured in every countenance; the flames spread on every side and threatened at once the destruction of the village; fortunately, however, by the unparaleled exertions and daring spirit of the Americans who were present, with a watering party from the Globe with buckets, the destroying element was stopped in its awful career before it had spread beyond the precincts of the royal residence.

The Sandwich Islands are now becoming a place of great commerce, and the natives making rapid strides towards civilization. From the frequent visits they have had of late years from Americans and English, they are daily assuming their manners and customs and abolishing their own. No longer is seen the bow or the spear—no more is heard the shrill sound of the war conch, or the agonizing shrieks of the victim prepared for the sacrifice. Superstition is done away—idolatry has ceased; the "church going bell" is now heard to break on the stillness of the Sabbath, and the cheering rays of christianity have already begun to beam on these children of nature. There are now residing amongst them several of the missionary society from the United States with their wives and families; there is a school kept by them, and a number of the rising generation are taught the arts of reading, writing, drawing, &c. which, together with the exemplary conduct of all the society, the moral and religious precepts delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bingham and the Rev. Mr. Thurston in the church, is daily increasing amongst those children of nature a high sense of moral rectitude.

Since the commencement of the year 1821, no less than 28 ships and brigs have visited those islands for the object of trade or procuring supplies.

The natives themselves are now the owners of ten square rigged vessels,

none less than 120 tons, besides a number of schooners and sloops, all of which they keep constantly going from island to island with sandal wood, provisions, &c. they are principally manned by natives, sailing them with skill and regularity. While captain Gardner remained at Woahoo, one of their vessels arrived from a voyage to Kamtschatka; she was commanded by a white man, but manned entirely by natives. For a quantity of salt she carried to the governor of Kamtschatka, she brought in return a quantity of dried salmon, cordage, canvas, cutlery, &c. The governor also made his Owhyhean majesty a present of a large tract of land, and sent him a deed of it. They were pleased with the success of the voyage, and would soon undertake another.

On the south side of the island of Woahoo is one of the most commodious harbours in the world; no wind or waves ever enter there to endanger the safety of a vessel. There can be obtained refreshments of every kind, and a ship can be repaired if needed—for this last year it has been a resort for all the whale ships coarsing in the northern latitudes, for refreshments and supplies.

In coming out of the harbour bound to the northward, between Woahoo and Atooi, there is a long low point and a reef extending 6 or 8 miles from the S. W. part of Woahoo—to pass in safety, a vessel S. W. from the harbour until the western hills bear north—then a vessel may haul to the northward with safety.

In the missionary orphan school at Woahoo is a young native of the North West Coast. He is a very forward scholar, reads well, and has made great proficiency in drawing.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 5.

We have been requested to state, that Michael Holt, esq. declines being a candidate for the senate of this state at the approaching election. He wishes us to present his sincere thanks to the citizens of this county for the honour which they have for the two last years conferred upon him, in appointing him to represent them as a senator to the general assembly; and to state that it is entirely owing to ill health that he is compelled to decline being a candidate this year. His indisposition has taken place within the last month, otherwise he would have made known this determination sooner.

We understand that Duncan Cameron, esq. will be a candidate at the approaching election to represent this county in the senate of this state; and that James Meade, esq. will again be a candidate for a seat in the house of commons. With the talents and qualifications of these gentlemen the citizens of this county are already well acquainted, and we are gratified with the contemplation that they will be so honorably represented; and the more, because we trust that the result of this election will show, that it is not necessary for men of exalted talents and undisputed worth to continue to pursue the practice of electioneering—a practice which has hitherto destroyed the respectability and independence of our elections.

Newbern, May 25.

Execution.—Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the sentence of death passed on Jim Smith, a coloured man, was carried into effect in the vicinity of this town. He evinced, until within a few days of his execution, a sullen indifference to the concerns of eternity, and resisted the benevolent intentions of the clerical gentlemen who visited him; but as the time of his departure approached, his conduct became more decorous, and the last two days of his life appeared to be employed in devotional exercises.

Centinel.

A new Case.—At the superior court of law for the county of Spotsylvania, held in this town, the case of the commonwealth against — Robbins was tried on the 21st inst. Mr. Robbins was indicted for cruelty and unmercifully whipping and beating his own slave. The defendant's counsel attempted to rescue him by arguing that the alleged offence was not indictable; but the court overruled the objection, and the point was reserved for the decision of the general court. The jury retired but a short time, and assessed the fine at \$500. This penalty, though small in itself, may be considered justly severe and exemplary, from the circumstances of the defendant. As this is the first case of the kind that is known to have occurred in Virginia, it cannot fail to be in the highest degree interesting to every humane bosom; since it exhibits the law interposing to protect the whole of our servile population from the merciless rigor and cruelty of those who are disposed to exercise their power in an unfeeling manner. We regard it too, as a striking instance of a good and

liberal policy, as nothing, surely, can be truly and ultimately politic, which directly outrages the rights of humanity.

Fredericksburg Herald.

Augusta, May 23.

A note of the "STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA," altered from \$3. to \$100, was in circulation, yesterday; and the day before, a counterfeit note of \$10, purporting to be from the same bank, was offered to a broker in this city. Our citizens should be vigilant—and our police on the alert. A particular description of the latter note, has been furnished us by a friend—and will be found below.

"Beware of counterfeit \$10 notes on the State Bank of North Carolina, of the letter B. extremely well executed, and payable to H. Potter, or bearer, and dated 4th March, 1812.—On close examination, you will find the signatures are engraven, and drawn over with a pen. The general appearance of the counterfeit, when compared with the genuine, is coarser, but it is so well done, as to deceive without close examination.

Col. John L. Hopkins, who in the spring of 1819, had in a fray with Mr. M. Queen McIntosh, at Darien, Geo. (in which Mr. McIntosh was killed) and who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, but escaped by the connivance (as was supposed) of the sheriff, has arrived at Savannah from Liverpool, in the ship Georgia. Immediately upon his arrival he gave himself up to the custody of the sheriff.

The keel of the line of battle ship about to be laid down in Philadelphia, is intended, we hear, for a vessel of 140 guns.

Messrs. H. & G. Barclay, of New York, have received by the ship Maria, from London, a full bred ARABIAN HONSA, said to be one of the finest ever exported from his native country. This beautiful animal is a dark brown.—One thousand guineas was offered for this horse previous to his embarkation.

A Hartford paper states that an establishment for the manufacture of grass bonnets is about to be made at Wethersfield (Conn.) under the superintendence of Mrs. Sophia Wells, the lady to whom a medal was voted by the Royal Society of Arts in London, and that it is intended to be carried on to a considerable extent.

Miss McCrea.—The remains of this interesting young lady, murdered by the Indians in 1777, whose piteous history is known to every body, were recently disinterred and deposited in the church yard at N. Y. The mark of the fatal tomahawk is said to have been still visible in her skull.—The spot at which her relics reposed, is thus described in Stillman's Tour to Quebec:—"This beautiful spring, (where she fell) which still flows limpid and cool, from a bank near the roadside, and this fatal tree (to which she was tied) we saw. The tree, which is a large and ancient pine, 'fit for the mast of some tall admiral,' is wounded in many places by the balls of the whites fired at the Indians; they have been dug out as far as they could be reached, but others still remain in the ancient tree, which seems a striking emblem of wounded innocence; and the trunk, twisted off at a considerable elevation by some violent wind, that has left only a few mutilated branches, is a happy, although a painful memorial of the fate of Miss Jennie McCrea. Her name is inscribed on the tree, with the date 1777, and no traveller passes this spot, without spending a plaintive moment in contemplating the untimely fate of youth and loveliness."

Our Bulwarks.—According to the original plan, Fort Calhoun, in the Chesapeake bay, is to mount 216 twenty-four pounders; Fort Delaware, on the Peapatch, 234 twenty-four pounders, 10 mortars, and 38 howitzers; and Fort Monroe, in the Chesapeake, 320 twenty-four pounders, and 60 mortars.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Wheat and Flour.—In the Morning Chronicle of the 23d, is inserted an article from the Philadelphia "Democratic Press," containing the assertion that "English wheat has arrived at New York, and can be sold to a profit."

In this attempt to persuade the American farmers that wheat is so low in England, that English merchants can export it to this country, and undersell us at present prices, it would be proper, in order to prevent any discouraging effect from this unfair attempt, to publish the facts as they really exist.

The British corn laws prohibit the importation into England of foreign wheat and flour, when the price in England is less than 80 shillings sterling per quarter for wheat. On late apprehended scarcity in England, wheat was ordered from France and Holland;—and on its arrival bonds were exacted by the government, from the merchant, that he would re-export the wheat unless the market rose to the lawful price. Now,

although good wheat and flour are both high in England, yet as the enormous price of four pounds sterling cannot be had, per quarter, for English wheat, the foreign bonded wheat was compelled to be exported; and some person shipped a small parcel to New York as an experiment. Flour, to the consumer, is in England now, about fourteen dollars a barrel, and yet their government will not permit the importation of flour and wheat.

The following paragraph appears in a late paper, in the west of Virginia:

In every instance where we are directed to announce a gentleman as candidate for congress, or for either branch of the general assembly, we will charge for the notice one dollar if the candidate is not a patron of our paper; for we hold it to be an axiom, that the man who will not support a newspaper in the district where he lives, cannot have the interest of the country in view.

Quick Work.—Four men yesterday, commencing at the usual hour of work in the morning, and finishing at half past 6 o'clock, made in a workmanlike manner from the rough materials, forty-six barrels, one having finished 14, one 12, one 11, and the other 9. The work was done in the shop of Messrs. Barstow and Pierce, Exchange-wharf. The making and finishing three barrels is usually called a day's work. Boston Post.

The poor rates for the city and county of Philadelphia, a few years past, amounted to \$180,000 per annum. Within the last twelve months they have decreased more than one third. This pleasing result is in part owing to the progress of different manufactures in our vicinity, where a number of children are constantly employed. [Even Post.

Caution.—A daughter of Capt. Frink Lovell, of Putney, only 11 years of age, was accidentally shot on the 3d inst. by a young man who snapped a gun presented towards her, not supposing it to be loaded. It unhappily, however, proved to be charged with shot, which entered a limb of the child near the hip. She languished for 48 hours and expired.

New York, May 25.

There is now in this city a native of Manila, an extensive merchant, who is purchasing goods for that market. Should the political concerns of the Spanish American nations settle down as happily and tranquilly as we hope they may, we may then calculate upon having our port literally thronged with merchants from every part of that extensive and delightful country. We have been the first to acknowledge their existence among the independent nations of the earth, and their attention will naturally be turned in the first instance to us. Great Britain will make an effort to monopolize that trade to herself; and our merchants must be awake to their own interests. The channel of trade once fairly directed to this country, and extensive mercantile houses opened, it will not be an easy matter to direct it in another direction.

[Com. Adv.

Baltimore, May 25.

American Cloth.—We had the pleasure yesterday of examining a beautiful piece of Extra-super AMERICAN blue broad-cloth, manufactured at the Franklin mills, above five miles from this city, by Mr. Jas. Sykes. In addition to our own impressions in its favor, we have the assurance of competent judges that for texture, material and finish it is quite equal to any cloth ever made in this country—and will not suffer in comparison with the extra super saxon of Britain. Particular attention is paid to the durability of the colour of this cloth, which is warranted to stand. We feel assured it is only necessary for the American people to become acquainted with the excellence of the manufacturers of wool and cotton of their own country to give them a decided preference, especially as they can be afforded at much cheaper prices than foreign fabrics of the same description and quality.

Sore Eyes.—To a wine glass of pure water, add a teaspoonful of the essence of saffron—wash the eyes several times a day, and the most inveterate cases will generally be cured in a few days.

Italy.—A Roman newspaper states, that the Sculptor Canova, is superintending the building of a beautiful church at his own expense, in honor of the Holy Trinity, at his native place Passagno. It is said, that it will in form resemble the Pantheon of Rome, and be ornamented with a portico, resembling that of the Pantheon of Athens. The interior will be decorated with sacred sculptures by this artist, and with a picture of his own composition. Canova has lived for many

years at Rome, imposing on himself the most severe privations; and he intends now to dictate the fruit of the labours of his whole life to this object.—S. C. State Gazette.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, of the 13th of March, says, that the American company has received information of the breaking out of a dreadful volcano, which opened at the beginning of March, last year, in the island of Unnak, one of the Aleutian islands; and its first eruption, which was very violent, covered Ontashka, and even some more distant islands, with sand, soot and ashes.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The piece of mechanism consists of only one small horizontal wheel, not exceeding three-fourths of an inch in diameter, through the centre of which, on the plane of the wheel, passes a small magnetic bar, projecting about three-fourths of an inch beyond the circumference of the wheel on the one side, and about three-eighths of an inch on the other side. These projections are called the North and South poles. The axis of the wheel is of course perpendicular. Its operative power is magnetism; its motion (probably owing to the friction inseparable from the long continued action of the axis in its sockets) is somewhat irregular; but, on the whole, it is a curiosity highly deserving attention.

Owing to a sudden shock, its motion was stopped entirely the other day, but we have learned that it has been restored. About two years ago it was stopped by some unknown cause, but, after a short pause, recovered its motion of itself, without any additional impulse, and continued its revolutions without intermission. In a room of Mr. Swan's in Coppergate, which was excessively warm and crowded with company, its action ceased altogether, after first becoming irregular and sickly.

Query.—Might not this simple fact lead to some important issue on the question of the variation of the compass? This we only know, that the magnetic influence was deadened by excessive heat, and reanimated by more moderate atmosphere. [Yorkshire Gaz.

MARRIED,

In this town on Thursday last, by David Yarbrough, esq. Mr. James Russell, aged seventy-five years, to Miss Nancy Brewer, aged seventeen, both of this county.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
May 29	77	82	84
30	76	81	80
31	77	82	86
June 1	79	85	88
2	83	92	92
3	88	85	91
4	83	88	86

To the Friends of Morality.

WHEREAS a number of the inhabitants of Guilford county have formed themselves into a society for the suppression of intemperance occasioned by the immoderate use of spirituous liquors: at their last meeting a corresponding committee was appointed, which committee take this method to invite the friends of morality in the neighbouring counties to take into view the lamentable as well as progressive effects of intemperance, and further request them to use their influence to form similar societies. On application to said committee they will furnish copies of the constitution, and would wish to continue a correspondence on any subject that may tend to advance the views of said society.

Hance McCain,

Chairman of the Corresponding Committee. Greensborough, N. C. May 30. 21—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the westward, will, on Tuesday the 30th of July next, offer for sale to the highest bidder, his plantations, containing

Six hundred and fifty Acres, lying in the county of Orange, one mile west of the Hawfields meeting-house, and three miles east of Murkhey's mills, on the post road leading from Hillsborough to Salem. The situation is as healthy as any in the state, affording excellent water, and accommodated with a commodious dwelling house with seven rooms and three fire-places, also a store-house, and all necessary out houses, with a good barn and stables. The land is as well adapted for the culture of corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, as any in this section of the state; and is well timbered; a sufficient quantity is cleared for eight or ten working hands, comprising eight or ten acres of meadow of a superior quality, and good orchards. All of which the subscriber will sell on that day, either in one, two, or three tracts, to suit purchasers, one-half of the payments will be cash or likely negroes on taking possession, for the other half a credit of twelve months will be given, or negroes in payment for the whole will suit the subscriber. Gentlemen from the eastern part of the state wishing to purchase are invited to come and view the premises.

George Allen.

P. S. Purchasers can have the refusal of my corn, wheat and oats crops. Hawfields, Orange county, May 3. 21—

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 29th of May last, my apprentice boy by the name of James Ringstaff, a small boy, about thirteen years old, some freckles on his face, and large eyes. I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring him under the penalty of the law.

William Ringstaff.

June 4. 21—3w

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

EASTER.

Dark, o'er lovely Palestine,
Hangs the mystic veil of night,
Land of shinnah! grief is thine,
Quenched the glory of thy light—
Where is now the promise given
To thy sires of ancient day?
Where! O where! the lamp of heaven,
To direct the wanderer's way!

Ye who, favour'd, saw Him, tell
Of His mien, beyond compare;
Ye who mark'd Him when he fell,
Say, was not the Godhead there?
Yet he writhed beneath the rod—
Anguish sat upon his brow—
Men have triumph'd in his blood,
And the marble holds him now.

Wherefore, then, the golden beam,
Springing up the eastern sky;
Bright, yet soft, as morning's dream,
When night's empire passes by?
Wherefore, then, the choral hymn,
Floating on the wavy air—
Why hath jopped the marble tomb?
Jesus sleeps no longer there!

He hath risen—crush'd his power—
Lo! in dust, the arch-fiend lies—
He hath risen—glorious hour!
We who sleep in Him shall rise,
Welcome death! each sorrow closing,
Now thy features, smiles do wear—
Welcome grave! to flesh reposing,
Jesus is the Victor there.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

DEATH OF GEN. STARK.

The immortal STARK is no more! He surrendered his mighty soul to the God who gave it, on Wednesday, May 8, 1822, aged 93 years, 8 months and 24 days. His last illness was short, but extremely distressing. Fourteen days previous to his death, he sustained, as was supposed, a paralytic shock, which discovered itself in choking and inability to swallow while eating; after this he ate no more; and during his remaining time, he was speechless, although it was apparent to his watchful friends and relations who stood around him, that he retained his senses to the last. Until the last attack, he had ever been able to walk about the house, and in pleasant weather out of doors.

His funeral obsequies were attended by a large concourse of people at his late residence in Manchester, on the bank of the Merrimack, on Friday last. The Rev. Dr. Dana, of Londonderry, addressed the throne of grace in a fervent and excellent prayer. His remains were interred with military honour in the cemetery which within a few years had been enclosed at his own request. It is situated on a mound, being the second rise from the river, and can be seen for a distance of four or five miles up and down the Merrimack.

JOHN STARK was born at Londonderry, (N. H.) August 26, 1728, old style, corresponding with August 17, N. S. His father was a native of Scotland, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh—married in Ireland, and emigrated to America at the beginning of the last century. He made his first settlement at Londonderry, but soon after removed to Deerfield, (now Manchester,) and settled on the east bank of the Merrimack, near Amoskeag falls. On the breaking out of the seven years war, John Stark, then 21 years of age, his brother William, and Amos Eastman, of this town, and John Stinson, of Londonderry, while out on a hunting excursion on the upper branches of this river, were surprised by the Indians: Stinson was killed on the spot—Eastman and John Stark were taken prisoners, and William Stark escaped. Stark was conducted by the Indians to St. Francois, and from thence to Montreal, where after remaining four months in captivity, he was purchased by Mr. Wheelwright, of Boston, and returned home by way of Albany. Soon after, he engaged in a company of rangers, of whom he was first commissioned lieutenant, and afterwards captain. Here he found a field suited to his daring and adventurous spirit—he remained in this service until the close of that war, during which he retained the confidence and friendship of the British general, Lord Howe, until the death of that nobleman, who was killed while storming the French lines—is that sanguinary and doubtful contest, Stark was always found cautious on a march, vigilant in camp, and undaunted in battle; and it was probably owing to the experience he here acquired, that invariable success attended, so far as he was concerned, his battles of the subsequent revolution which separated these states from Britain.

At the close of the French war, he

returned to his father's house, was soon after married and remained in the enjoyment of domestic life, until the report of the battle of Lexington spread like an electric shock through the country. When the report reached Stark, he was at work in his saw mill at Amoskeag falls; he stopped his mill, went immediately to his house, took his musket, and with a band of heroes, proceeded to Cambridge. The morning after his arrival, he received a colonel's commission, and in less than two hours he enlisted 800 men! On the memorable 17th of June at Breed's Hill, the British soldiers first felt the destructive hand of the back-woodsmen of New-Hampshire. Stark, during the whole of this engagement, evinced the most consummate bravery and intrepid zeal for his country, and his name and heroism will live forever in the annals of that eventful period. The night after this battle, the works on Winter Hill were commenced, and so zealous were the soldiery that on the morrow they presented a bold and commanding front, that kept the British in awe and prevented further depredations.

After the British evacuation of Boston, Stark went to the northern posts to assist the retreating army from Quebec. On the arrival of the army at Ticonderoga, the important point of Mount Independence was assigned to his command, and the arduous task of fortifying that peninsula. After the British quit the lakes he joined Gen. Washington in Pennsylvania, preparatory to the battle of Trenton. And here it may be important to notice an event which was related on the day of his funeral by a venerable companion in arms then present, and in whose veracity the most implicit reliance may be placed. It is well known that just previous to this important action, the American army was on the point of being broken up by suffering desertion and the expiration of the term of enlistment of a great portion of the troops. A few days previous the term of the New Hampshire troops expired: Stark was the first to propose a re-engagement for six weeks—he, for the moment, left his station as commander, and engaged as recruiting officer; and it is added, that not a man failed to re-engage. He led the van of this attack—and the event is well known. Seven days after he was with Gen. Washington at Trenton, when Lord Cornwallis, with 12,000 men, nearly hemmed them in: by consummate address the impending fate of the Americans was avoided—Washington fell on the enemy's rear at Princeton, and so broke up the British plans, that the enfeebled American army was enabled in turn to hem up the British in the environs of New-York.

In 1777, the overwhelming force of Burgoyne drove the Americans from their strong post at Ticonderoga—universal alarm prevailed in the north at the rapid approach of the British. Stark was found ready to meet and conquer them. He voluntarily marched to Vermont, and at the head of undisciplined, but ardent troops, he immortalized his name by planning and consummating the attack at Bennington—the most extraordinary and least expected event of the whole revolution, in which two different corps of British Hessian and Indian "invincibles" were attacked and beaten in rapid succession; the first to their redoubts, and the second while coming up to the relief of the other. This victory, from a state of the lowest depression, inspired Americans with the highest confidence: Stark, with myriads of other volunteers, joined Gen. Gates at Saratoga, and by his exertions aided in the overthrow of Burgoyne. He was of the convention which negotiated the British surrender, but was decidedly averse to any other treaty than a surrender at discretion.

The following year the northern frontier was assigned to his command with a feeble force; still his old friends, the militia, prompt at his call, presented such an attitude as secured the frontier from assault. In '78 he was at Rhode Island, and principally employed with General Gates in surveying the country from Tiverton to point Judith to guard against attack. Late in the season, however, he joined Washington with the northern army, who was enabled to make good his winter quarters. In the year '80 he was with Washington at Morristown, and in the battle of Springfield: that season terminated with Gen. Lincoln's disaster at Charleston, and the treason of Arnold. In '81 he again had charge of the northern department, and kept the enemy in close quarters with a small body of

militia: the surrender of Cornwallis, this year closed the war.

For the materials of this hasty sketch our obligations are due to Major CALEB STARK, his eldest son, who participated with his illustrious father in many of the perils of the revolution.

At the conclusion of the war, Gen. Stark, like the Roman Cincinnatus, retired to the pursuits of domestic life, mingling with the industrious and hardy yeomanry of New-England, and aspiring to none of the honours or emoluments of public office, but reaping in common with his countrymen, the fruits of that immortal struggle, which made us a free people. For the last few years of his life he enjoyed a pecuniary bounty from government—a free will offering of the nation to one of its most distinguished defenders.

Such was Gen. Stark—the last surviving general officer of the revolution—the first and most intrepid hero of our state, of whom she may justly boast as unsurpassed in cool and determined bravery. He has gone the way of all the living. His character in private life was unblemished—His manners were frank and artless, though tinged with an eccentricity peculiar to his family alone. To sum up all, he was that "noblest work of God," an honest man.

From the Norfolk Herald.

The Rev. Mr. Ogilvie's Sermon on the subject of Christ Rejected.

It has not been from a lack of respect to Mr. Ogilvie, or of his animated composition, that we have heretofore omitted to notice this pamphlet.

There is a novelty, boldness, originality and candour in seizing upon the images of the painter, translating them into the language of the pulpit, and giving due credit to the original. There is likewise much to praise in Mr. Ogilvie's composition, which we recommend to our readers by the following extract.

"Pilate seeing their peculiar situation, added to his testimony of Christ's innocence his intercession in his behalf: he reminds them that according to a custom, he should release one unto them at the feast of the passover. Will ye therefore, (said he,) that I release unto you the King of the Jews. The custom to which he referred was to keep in remembrance the deliverance of the Jews from their Egyptian bondage. Always at the passover, by order of the governor, the delivery of a prisoner took place. The Paschal Lamb, we presume, was a sufficient monument of that happy escape without having a traditional custom. Pilate, however, was willing to continue it, in hopes (no doubt) of dismissing Jesus, and that he might be more successful in the accomplishment of his object, he only gave them the choice of Jesus, or Barabbas, a notorious malefactor, who was a thief, a mover of sedition, and a murderer, and of whom he supposed the Chief Priests would at once declare that such a character was not deserving of the feast mercy. Different, however, were their sentiments; not this man (said they at once) but Barabbas. Thus by their choice they gave life and liberty to a wretch whose cup of iniquity was full, (whose visage and appearance in the picture which at this time has called my attention to the subject, is a correct representation of his character,) while Jesus, whom Pilate considered innocent, was left for crucifixion. Pilate said unto them shall I release unto you this man or Barabbas? Not this man but Barabbas, the priests and elders replied, and the multitude echoed in shouts their decision. This is the moment which the artist has seized upon, and by the force of that imagination, of which the painter and the poet are 'all compact,' he has fixed for ever upon the canvass, the assembled multitude, the judge and the judged, the accusers and the accused, the Lamb of God and the wolves who howl for his blood, the pure and perfectly righteous who is rejected, and the blood-stained murderer who is accepted; the tender and pious females, who in tears of agony, kneel for him who said, weep not for me ye daughters of Israel, and the calous executioners who unfeelingly prepare tortures for him who is willing to undergo all sufferings for their sake. Painting is a silent and universal language—it speaks to the eyes and is understood by all nations alike. It has likewise the eminent advantage of presenting the whole of a great subject at once to the mind—the whole of one portentous transaction with every actor in the scene, is presented to the spectator, immovable as though petrified by miraculous power, to be gazed upon at lei-

sure, in the very form and attitude, and with those emotion of the soul depicted on the countenance which agitated it at the point of time chosen by the artist. And what a moment is this we are contemplating.—Merciful God! when it seemed as though the salvation of the universe depended on the decision of a man. Here stands the military satellites of the Roman power, (that power which inscrutably prepared the way for the word of life) in their front is seen their commander, the centurion, who looks without emotion on him he was soon after to acknowledge the Son of God. The females of his family hang about him, sympathizing in the sufferings of the Man of Sorrows. Pilate, the representative of Tiberius Caesar, is seated in state, and in the act of interceding with the chief priest for the man in whom he found no fault. Before him stands the Saviour of the world, bound, decorated in derision by Herod, with the gorgeous robe, bleeding from the wounds of the crown of thorns, but evincing by his countenance and attitude his infinite superiority to every thing of this world, and perfect resignation to the death he had chosen, that we, through him, may live.—Caiphas, in all the sacerdotal pomp of his once high office, with arms extended and face agitated by passion, seems to cry aloud, we

have no king but Caesar—crucify him, crucify him.—The multitude with infuriated gestures, seems to echo the fearful words, while such of the disciples as had re-assumed courage sufficient to be present in the crowd, either gaze astonished at the scene, or turn aside and weep. A leading elder stretches forth his hands sternly crying to Pilate, give us Barabbas, who at the word lifts his eye beaming with the first dawn of renovated hope. But see the representative of that sex ever first to pity, and ever first to relieve; the beautiful Mary of Magdala! those locks dishevelled with which she had wiped the feet of her Lord! is prostrating herself on the instrument of his torture. The wife of Cleophas is stricken with horrors: Salome fearfully looks up and weeps—the daughter of Cleophas with uplifted hands and streaming eyes, is lost in grief, while Mary, the sister of Lazarus, bows her head in deep but dignified sorrow, her sister Martha starts and turns her face at the name of Barabbas—but the greatest of all the Mary's, the chosen mother of the Messiah, leaning on the beloved apostle, shows by her countenance, that though she feels deeply, she knows and is resigned to the event. Such is the complicated yet clear and vivid picture of this awful moment which the art of the painter has produced. Oh how must the Roman governor (being a heathen) have been astonished at the savage cruelty of these unrelenting men. He knew there was no fault to be found in Jesus, but every fault in Barabbas, and yet still he heard the sinful cry, not him but Barabbas. He was conscious that envy and malice predominated in the bosoms of the chief priests and elders, and the more he was anxious to administer justice, the more he heard the appalling cry, crucify him—crucify him. Even thus far Pilate was inclined to be honest, but we learn that as the clamour increased, honesty and justice declined. He, therefore, willing to content the people, released Barabbas unto them. Thrice had he proclaimed the innocence of Jesus, but by the delivery of Barabbas, he became pledged to condemn him, and this too, to please the people, to maintain his influence amongst them, and to increase his popularity. It was not the honour of his Maker, nor the convictions of his conscience, which prompted him; but it was ambition and a regard for the people. It was the applause of men, which now directed him, and he abandoned the innocent to be scourged and put to death, that he might retain his popularity."

THE CLIMAX.

At the conclusion of the American revolution, Dr. Franklin, the English ambassador, and the French minister Vergennes, dining together at Versailles, a toast from each was called for and agreed to. The British minister began with "George the 3d—who, like the sun in its meridian, spreads a lustre throughout and enlightens the world." The French minister followed with "the illustrious Louis 16th—who, like the moon, sheds its mild and benignant rays on, and influences the globe." Our American Franklin then gave "George Washington, commander of the American army—who like Joshua of old, commanded the sun

and moon to stand still and obeyed him."

The following singular occurrence took place on lake Ontario not long ago.

A farmer who lived on the lake shore, observing a bear crossing a bay, was anxious to kill him. He ran to his skiff, and without reflecting that he had no weapon but his paddle, worked his way to the bear, who immediately sprang into the skiff, and to the great terror of the farmer, very deliberately sat down on the bow in front of him. The farmer, after some reflection, determined to carry him back, and attempted to turn the boat; but the bear made an advance to prevent him, and the boat, impelled by the wind, having gained its first position, the bear again very quietly took his seat on the bow. The farmer made a second and a third attempt, with always the same result; and perceiving that when the boat went the way the bear was swimming he was quiet, he very prudently determined to reach the land in that direction. He accordingly rowed on, and when he was within a few feet of the shore, the black passenger leaped out, to its great satisfaction; equalled, or probably surpassed, by that of its ferryman. *Melish's Travels.*

The young marquis L.—recently won 20,000 florins in the house of a nobleman at Florence, where a Faro-bark was clandestinely kept, and went away with it after midnight. Observing that he was followed by two men in disguise, he hastily took refuge in a guard house and related his adventure, begging at the same time that a soldier might accompany him home.—The corporal immediately consented, but first went out under pretext of looking for the pursuers, in reality to concert with three soldiers the plunder of the stranger. They stopped his mouth, took the money from him, and then threw him into the river. While these villains were dividing their prize, three persons masked suddenly entered, declared that they knew every thing, and that if the money was not shared with them, they would instantly give information to the police. The soldiers were obliged to comply, a new division was making when a patrol entered the room.—The officer took the whole company to the principal guard house, where they found young L.—dripping wet; he being an expert swimmer, had saved himself, and given information of the circumstance. The 20,000 florins were recovered from the robbers, who were led to prison, where they expect their punishment.

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note of hand for fifteen dollars, dated the 11th or 12th of February last, drawn by Lemuel Carrell and attested by Thomas Long. All persons are hereby forwarded from trading for said note, and the said Carrell from paying the same to any person but myself, as no transfer has ever been made by me.

James Reaves.

Orange county, May 23. 20—2v

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the stone and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

May 14. 8—4w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00
Common ditto, 55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822.

100—4f

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

Dec 4.